

Bloomfield Citizen.

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THE CITIZEN solicits contributions from the general public on any subject—political, religious, educational, or social—so long as they do not contain any personal attacks.

All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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—SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895.

The Mayor of Glen Ridge.

When Chauncey M. Depew was recently in London, England, he had a talk with ex-Premier Gladstone, and the latter remarked that on the day previous to that of the conversation with Mr. Depew he had talked with a man holding the most important office in America. Mr. Depew was somewhat non-plussed to think who in America could hold a higher office than the President. After recounting the names of several prominent men from his own country then in Europe, Mr. Depew came to hit on the name of Mayor Gilroy of New York. That proved to be the personage, and the office of Mayor of the city of New York, was in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, the greatest position in America. If Mr. Gladstone lives long enough, he will have to revise his opinion, for the office of Mayor of New York is to be transcended in importance and dignity by that of Mayor of Glen Ridge.

Under a borough government Glen Ridge will be blessed with a distinguished official bearing the high-sounding title of Mayor.

Numerous people in Glen Ridge are agreed that a borough is needed there, but not so many are agreed as to who ought to be Mayor of the borough. Around that question hinges nine-tenths of the difficulty of forming a borough.

People can be found in any rank of society capable of filling the office of Mayor of New York, but men with sufficient sense of dignity and self-importance to fill the office of Mayor of Glen Ridge are not so common; in fact, there are not over three of them at present in

Glen Ridge will be, no ordinary place and no ordinary man will presume to preside over its affairs. The duties of the Mayor will be largely social; philosophical, scientific, ethical, and various other higher educational societies will naturally choose Glen Ridge instead of Boston for their annual gatherings, and it will be incumbent on the Mayor of Glen Ridge to welcome all such distinguished bodies. If Chauncey M. Depew or Joseph Choate could be induced to take up residence in Glen Ridge, the mayoralty question could be settled at once.

No further steps should be taken in regard to forming a borough in Glen Ridge until the mayoralty question is settled.

A Plea for the Ladies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

SIR: Kindly allow me space in your paper for a friendly criticism of what seems to me a serious mistake on the part of the Essex County Building and Loan Association, in reference to their treatment of women who are shareholders in the association, and are obliged to attend the monthly meetings for the purpose of paying dues. Under a recent ruling they must await their turn among a multitude of men, and in an atmosphere rendered so foul by the use of all grades of cigars (not excluding the poorest), to see nothing of the pipes, and the fragrant material consumed in them, as to be quite noticeable even to one who has ridden many times in a D., L. & W. R. R. smoker.

In our largest and best managed banks and other financial institutions it has long been the custom to attend to the wants of female patrons regardless of turn. In some cases this rule is considered of sufficient importance to warrant the employment of special tellers. This being the case with offices which are open to the public five hours in the middle of the day, of how much greater importance it is where the office is open only in the evening.

I hope those who are responsible for this new rule will reconsider the matter, which after all, is a very small matter to them, although of considerable importance to the ladies, and permit the old custom to prevail. If they will not, then the association should hold an afternoon session of one or two hours for the accommodation of the gentler sex.

A MAN.
BLOOMFIELD, January 16, 1895.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world, 25c. a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.—Advt.

Fight on Original Lines.

SIR: It is a surprising fact the number of young men who have announced their determination to vote against the Short Law. It is needless to say that this class of young men are patrons of the saloons about town, and their only object in voting against the law is a vague impression that in some way or another it will prove detrimental to the interests of their favorite saloon-keeper. As a matter of fact these young men are owned body and soul by the saloon-keepers. They know no more about the Short Law than they do about the x y z of an algebraic problem. The saloon is more to them than home or Heaven, and they are going to stand by it, and vote solidly against any measure that the saloon-keeper tells them is detrimental to his interests.

To endeavor to reason with these young men is simply a waste of time and words. They know one thing, and that is that the Short Law places power in the hands of the local officials that the latter do not now possess, and this power can and will be used in the preservation of law and order. This is all the knowledge they care to possess on the subject, and it is this knowledge that confirms them in their opposition to the law.

These young men can all be depended on to vote at the special election. The advocates of the Short Law can count on this vote as against them to start with. They need not expect to overcome it with argument or moral suasion. It will have to be overcome with votes. The Short Law people will have to have large committees of workers in every section of the town, who will direct their energies to bringing out the indifferent vote. Men of influence will have to be placed on these committees. In this manner the young men who have pre-committed themselves against the law will be outvoted.

It has been rumored, and the rumor has been frequently repeated, that the brewers are going to spend \$25,000 in Bloomfield to defeat the Short Law. If such is the case it will stimulate the Short Law people to greater effort to win. It will not do to depend on every man being alive to his sense of duty on election day. More political contests are lost than won by overconfidence. It is only on national elections that popular zeal manifests itself to a large extent at the ballot-box; then about 80 per cent. of the registered vote of the town is cast; on State and local elections the average is between 50 and 60 per cent., and on special elections still less. It is this indifference that the Short Law people will have to labor with and over-

A large number of voters will have to be personally visited on election day. It is amusing to find some people who are only legally bound to pay poll tax, and who openly boast that they never pay that, declaring loudly against the Short Law on the ground that it will increase taxes. These same men go on the principle of "dollars for beer, but not one cent for taxes," and yet they are deeply concerned lest their sober, industrious neighbor shall have to pay a little more tax. Their sympathy for their neighbor is simply left-handed. On investigation it will be found that they are the paid emissaries of saloon-keepers, who supply them with free beer in return for the use of their mouth.

There is no use of mining matters and putting forth an impression that other matters have since come up that are paramount to the fight against the saloons. The Short Law people had better keep on their original fighting ground. If some people now see their way clear to vote for the law because it will keep the township intact, and give a better system of township laws, let them do so, but these are not the original issues of the fight. It started against the saloon-power, and if the victory is won along that line it will be a moral victory for Bloomfield and will redeem the town's reputation.

Some of the people who are coming in out of the rain on secondary issues have been hypocritical in their conduct. They are trying to serve God and the devil and are making no progress either way. They could not vote for the Short Law on a moral issue because the saloon-keeper controlled votes enough to defeat him if he ran in office. These secondary issues give such weaklings a chance to retain their influence with the church people, and also to give a plausible excuse to the saloon-keeper for their breach of trust. The Short Law agitation started in the churches—as a moral issue as such it should be fought out. It is better to know just how the people of Bloomfield stand on the matter. If the majority of the people of this town are indifferent to any interference with the saloons, it is well to know that fact. If, on the contrary, the majority sentiment is in favor of upholding the reputation of the town as a place of residence, it is well to know that.

ONE ISSUE.

Common Sense.

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common-sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.—Advt.

Trolley Franchise.

Col. E. L. Price, Counsel for the township of South Orange, prepared an ordinance governing the granting of trolley franchises in that township and presented it at the Township Committee meeting on Monday night.

These trolley franchises are something that every township in this county has had or will have to do with, and in some instances the township officials have made very poor bargains. If the trolley companies accept the terms of the South Orange ordinance, that township will receive a very fair return for the franchise, and the ordinance will serve as a model for other towns.

Col. Price read the ordinance prepared by him covering the granting of a franchise, which was amended in two places, and then a resolution was adopted authorizing the Colonel to include the amendments in the ordinance and forward a copy of the same to the representative of the North Jersey Street Railway Company and the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, both of which have applied for a franchise on Springfield Avenue. The most important conditions in the ordinance are these:

"The tracks shall be laid so as to leave a clear macadamized driving space on the avenue between the said tracks of at least twenty feet in width; the company shall pave the gutters and shall also curb both sides of said avenue; no alteration in the tracks or change of gauge shall be made unless approved by the Township Committee; the road shall only be used for travelling purposes; cars shall be run at an average headway of not longer than fifteen minutes, but such average headway may be reduced at any time to ten minutes by the Township Committee; the fare charged for the transportation of passengers shall be five cents for a continuous ride from any point in the township of South Orange to any point in Newark, Clinton, or Millburn townships; resident children attending school within the territory of South Orange township shall pay three cents for a single fare; passengers shall have equal benefit and advantage of any system of transfer tickets which may at any time be afforded or given to passengers on other connecting or intersecting railway lines.

"The rent and compensation shall be paid and continue to be paid as long as the township of South Orange exists, even though Springfield Avenue may hereafter be annexed to the territory of some other municipality or local government; the franchise shall be deposited with the company getting the sum of \$100

provisions of the ordinance and complete the road by July 1; the company shall give bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to insure its adherence to the contract made with the township."

Mr. Becker's amendments, which were passed, were that a license fee of \$5 per car for the first ten years be imposed; and \$10 per car for the remaining forty years; mileage tax for the first two years, \$100 per mile; following three years, \$300 per mile, and the following forty years, \$500 per mile, and all fractions of a mile at a pro-rata rate.

Mr. Brush feared that the ordinance was asking too much, but Col. Price asked him to consider what was being given away and the ordinance would not appear unreasonable.

"I tell you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee," continued the Colonel, "that in the past years franchises have in some places been almost given away, but it will not be so longer; the people are beginning to recognize what enormous profits there are in these trolley roads."

It was finally voted to hold a meeting on Monday night, January 21, when the railroad companies will be given an opportunity to bid for the franchise.

THE GREAT PANTALON SALE.

Watson & Co. commence their great closing out sale of all broken lots of \$5, \$6, and \$7 pantaloons at \$3 a pair.

To-day Watson & Co. commence their great closing out sale of all broken lots of \$5, \$6, and \$7 pantaloons at \$3 a pair for any kind, style or pattern you may find to fit you even if you select the most costly custom goods.

Watson & Co. make these sales at the end of each season, but in no former year has the stock been so large or the styles so handsome as are now shown in their Broad and Market Street windows where elegant silk mixtures, in which the beautiful patterns are formed by fine silk threads skillfully woven through the goods, hang side by side with fine dress worsteds, stylish cassimeres and un-called for custom pantaloons.

Watson & Co. lose a large sum of money on these goods, but it is a great advertisement for them as new customers rarely buy their clothing elsewhere when they see what perfect fitting garments they can get direct from the makers all ready to put on.

Just now all sizes can be correctly fitted, but as many buy to lay away for future use, the finest goods and hand-some patterns will be quickly closed out.

Tell your friend about these bargains, as they comprise only the finest custom patterns from the best looms in the world, all odd lots having been closed out at a former sale.—Newark Item.

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to Bloomfield, Montclair and Glen Ridge, and from Roselle to Montrose, of all goods the day after purchase.

Against the Short Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

SIR: As a measure directed against the saloon interests of Bloomfield we see no necessity for the Short Law. There is no foundation in fact for all this talk indulged in about the wickedness of Bloomfield's saloons. We defy anybody to point out a more orderly set of saloons than are conducted in this town. We court an inspection of the local police record, and claim that it will not show that the saloons are the hotbeds of vice and disorder that some overzealous people charge against them.

The Short Law as dealing with saloons alone ought to be defeated. It will work disaster in Bloomfield. It will array the people in two parties with

In the zeal with which the two parties will carry on their fight, all other matters of importance to the taxpayers will be overlooked. Any crank who is opposed to saloons will be supported by one party regardless of his fitness otherwise for carrying on public business, while the other party will be compelled of necessity to support inferior men to protect their own business. As it is now in Bloomfield saloon-keepers and all others are found in unison supporting good men for public office.

Everybody will admit that it will be an unwise thing to inject such a condition into local elections in this town.

From a taxpayer's point of view it is well to bear in mind the fact that the saloons annually pay into this town about \$5,000 in license fees that are used for public purposes, and this in addition to the taxes paid on real and personal property by saloon-keepers. Saloon-keepers are also among the best cash patrons of the local stores, and saloon keepers are also called on to contribute a liberal share to every social or charitable enterprise carried on in the town.

If the people who are now haranguing against the saloons would meet their obligations to the township with the same promptitude that saloon-keepers do, the township would be in better shape to-day. The immense volume of tax arrearages are more of a black eye to the town than the number of saloons in it. If certain moralists who are concerned about the welfare of the town would encourage prompt taxpaying, they should do more practical good than by expending their energies against saloons. If the people of Bloomfield display the same common sense in this matter of the Short Law that they usually do in other matters, the Prohibitionists and temperance cranks will be sent to the rear.

SALOON-KEEPER.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At George M. Wood's Drug Store.—Advt.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cut Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Han, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Geo. M. Wood's Drug Store.—Advt.

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